

Lines on the Death of Bishop Bannan.

BY HENRY W. BANNAN.
A glorious voice is gone from earth,
A glorious voice is gone from earth,
A voice that will not sound again
Until the Judgment morn.
A voice whose music filled the heart
With peace and joy and love,
Is gone with rich and heaven-taught notes,
To swell the choir above.
Go to thy rest thou gifted one,
Thy people mourn for thee,
But thy true rest is blest with joy,
They know that thou art free;
They know that thou art dwelling now
Among the bright and blest;
They know that thou hast reached thy home,
A home of endless rest.
Thy work is done; go faithful one
To share eternal joy;
For thou eternal bliss remains
And here without alloy.
For thou a golden harp is tuned,
For thou a voice is sweet;
For thou immortal glories spring,
And flowers that never fade.
Another harp is tuned above
In sweet melodious notes,
Another glorious voice of love
Through heaven's wide mansion floats,
Another heart is beating now
In that bright world of bliss,
Another eye is beaming there,
That used to beam in this.
Thou, with the saints in glory crowned,
Thou, from the host of angels,
Hear of eternal triumphs,
And immortality.
No longer will earth's shadowy clouds
His heavenly vision dim,
O glorious one, to live in Christ,
And live in Christ like him.
GOD BLESS THEE.

Lightning-Rods or Conductors.

BY L. WETTERELL.

There are few persons upon whom a thunder shower, when passing directly over them, does not make an impression; and some there are who suffer most intensely from fear. This fear is not without cause; for many persons, every warm season over our country, are killed by lightning. VOLNEY reports that there were in the United States, in 1797, from the month of June to the 25th of August, 24 persons struck by lightning, of whom 17 were killed by the same cause. That there is danger then, none can deny. And the instinctive dread which man has of death, is a sufficient cause for the fear and suffering which are excited in many persons, by a thunder shower.

From the fact that many lives and much property are destroyed annually by the agency of electricity, or lightning for these are but different names for the same powerful agent, the inquiry arises in every thinking mind, is there any way to avert this danger? because, if there be, common prudence and forethought would seem to dictate its immediate application for the preservation and security of both life and property. From the discovery of the facts by experimenters with electricity, that certain substances repel, ward off, or are non-conductors of the electric fluid, while others attract it, and are called good conductors, Dr. FRANKLIN was led to invent the lightning rod, or conductor.

This rod or conductor is usually made of wrought iron, though copper is better, because less liable to rust or melt, and is also a better conductor. This rod should be three-fourths of an inch, or an inch in diameter; its extremity extending above the house should be finely pointed, and gilded with some metal which does not rust; and no interruption must occur from the point to the lower extremity extending into the earth. M. GAY-LUSSE, under the auspices of the French Academy of Sciences, has presented the following instructions: "The rod of the lightning-conductor is about 27 feet in length; it is composed of three pieces, namely: an iron rod about 25 feet in length, a brass rod of 18 inches, and a platinum needle 2 inches long; taken together they form a figure resembling a cone. (The length must be greater or less according to the height of the building.) The platinum needle or point is soldered to the brass rod with silver, and the place of junction surrounded by a covering of copper. The brass rod is screwed into the iron rod, and secured by transverse pins. The iron rod is often composed of two pieces in order to facilitate its transportation; one of these fastens into the other by means of a long conical projection, 7 inches in length, which is secured by a transverse pin."

Much depends upon a good connection of the rod with the earth, after it has been properly fastened or attached to the building. It should terminate in a well or moist earth, where the rod should be divided into several branches. The part of the rod in the earth should be covered with charcoal which is a good conductor. It is best to connect with water when it can be done. Experience teaches that a lightning-rod such as has been here described, protects around it to a distance equal to twice its height; or for example: when the rod is five feet above the roof it protects a circle whose diameter is 20 feet, or ten feet in all directions, so if the building be large, more than one conductor will be necessary to furnish protection. The experience and observation of more than 60 years show, that, when the rods or conductors are made and put up in accordance with the directions here furnished, which is not the speculation of some abstract theorist, but truth as discovered by observation and confirmed by experiment, they will furnish ample security and protection for both life and property against the effects and perils of lightning.

ARAGO, a French philosopher, says,

that it is highly probable that a silent and gradual discharge of a thunder-cloud is often effected by the points of lightning-rods, and thus an explosion is prevented. He further states, that "lightning rods not only render the stroke of lightning innocuous, but considerably diminish the chance of the building being struck at all." So it seems that the conductor so facilitates the passage of electricity between the cloud and the earth, that a discharge is much less likely to occur over a building thus furnished—but admitting that it does, the conductor renders the stroke innocuous.

The farmers of Massachusetts, and especially of Worcester county, called the back-bone of the Bay State, have many of them provided lightning-rods for both their barns and their houses. Many more barns than houses are annually destroyed by lightning.

Lightning conductors furnish the very best and cheapest insurance against the perils of lightning. How much wiser and better the policy pursued by the man who provides for the security of both life and property against the effects of lightning, than that of him who provides for the latter only, by shifting the hazard to an insurance company; so that, though he be killed by the stroke of lightning which might have been averted by a conductor which would have cost less than his insurance policy, yet his friends have the consolation of knowing, that his forecast has secured for them a sum sufficient to repair all damages done to the building by the stroke.

Will not farmers and others consider the expediency, where they have not already done it, of providing lightning-conductors immediately for their buildings and so secure and preserve both life and property from the effects of one of the most fearful, terrific and powerful agents of this nether world?

The Every Day Married Lady.

The every day married lady is the inventor of a thing which few foreign nations have as yet adopted either in their houses or language. This thing is "comfort." The word cannot be well defined; the items that enter into its composition being so numerous, that a description would read like a catalogue. We all understand however, what it means, although few of us are sensible of the source of the enjoyment. A widower has very little comfort and a bachelor none at all—while a married man, provided his wife be an every day woman—enjoys it in perfection. But he enjoys it unconsciously, and therefore ungratefully; it is a thing of course—a necessary, a right of the want of which he complains without being distinctly sensible of its presence. Even when it acquires sufficient intensity to arrest its attention, when his features and his heart soften, and he looks around with a half smile on his face, and says: "This is comfort!" it never occurs to him to inquire where it all comes from. His every-day wife is sitting quietly in the corner; it was not she who lighted the fire; or dressed the dinner, or threw the curtains; and it never occurs to him to think that all these and a hundred other circumstances of the moment, owe their virtue to her spiritings; and that the comfort which enriches the atmosphere, which sparkles in the embers which broods in the shadowy parts of the room, which glows in his own full heart, emanates from her and encircles her like an aureole.

United States Arms.

A day or two ago, the President of the Senate laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of War, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, transmitting a report from the chief of the Ordnance Bureau, exhibiting the number of muskets, rifles, and pistols belonging to the United States armories, arsenals and ordnance depots, together with an estimate of the number which the materials now on hand would complete. The statement shows the whole number as follows: Whole number of muskets fit for service, of every description... 511,250 Number unserviceable... 8,818 Whole number of rifles, of every description... 61,891 Number unserviceable... 8,166 Whole number of pistols, of every description... 25,374 Number unserviceable... 1,915 The estimate is, that the materials on hand will serve to complete 26,300 muskets and 4,200 rifles.

Public Lands.

It is officially stated that ninety-five millions of acres of the public lands will be required to satisfy the warrants of soldiers in the late war, and the Secretary of the Treasury computes that it will take, at the rate the public lands have heretofore been sold, 16 years to dispose of these ninety-five millions. The bill which passed the U. S. Senate, appropriating ten millions of acres to the States, old and new, for the benefit of the indigent insane, provides that the States are to share in the grant in the compound ratio of territory and population.—Herald.

Kentucky Resolutions of 1798.

[THE ORIGINAL DRAFT PREPARED BY THOS. JEFFERSON.]

The following Resolutions passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, Nov. 10th, 1798. On the passage of first Resolution, one dissentient; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, two dissentients; 9th, three dissentients.

I. Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that, by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted

a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that, whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact, among parties having no common judge, EACH PARTY HAS AN EQUAL RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS AS OF THE MEASURE OF REDRESS.

II. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracy and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and it being true, as a general principle, and as also the amendment to the Constitution having also declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," therefore, also, the same Act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled "An Act in addition to the Act entitled 'An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' and to amend the Act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled 'An Act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States,'" (and all other their acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution) are altogether void and of no force, and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes, is reserved, and of right appertains solely and exclusively, to the respective States, each within its own territory.

III. Resolved, That it is true, as a general principle, and it is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press, being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain and were reserved to the States or to the people; that this was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press, should be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use, should be tolerated, rather than the use be destroyed; and thus also they guarded against all abridgment, by the United States, of the freedom of religious principles and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as they deemed proper, by a law passed on the 30th of September, 1798, entitled "An Act in addition to the Act entitled 'An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. S.," which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not LAW, but is altogether void and of no force.

IV. Resolved, That alien friends are under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the individual States distinct from their power over citizens; and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," the Act of the Congress of the United States, passed the 22d day of June, 1798, entitled "An Act concerning Aliens," which assumes power over alien friends, not delegated by the Constitution, is not LAW, but is altogether void and of no force.

V. Resolved, That in addition to the general principle, as well as the express declaration that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inserted in the Constitution, from abundant caution, has declared that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808." That this Constitution does admit the migration of alien friends described as the subject of the said Act concerning Aliens; that a provision against prohibiting their migration, is a provision against all Acts equivalent thereto, or it would be nugatory; that to remove them when migrated is equivalent to a prohibition of their migration, and is, therefore, contrary to the said provision of the Constitution, and void.

VI. Resolved, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of the Commonwealth, on his failure to obey the simple order of the President, to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said Act entitled "An Act concerning Aliens," is contrary to the Constitution, an amendment in which has provided that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without the process of law," and that another having provided that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed as to the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have assistance of counsel for his defence," the same Act undertaking to authorize the President to remove a person out of the United States who is under the

protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without jury, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defence, without counsel, is contrary to these provisions also of the Constitution, is therefore not LAW but utterly void and of no force.

That transferring the power of judging any person who is under the protection of the laws, from the courts to the President of the United States, as is undertaken by the same Act concerning Aliens, is against the article of the Constitution which provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the courts, judges of which shall hold their office during good behavior," and that the said Act is void for that reason also; and it is further to be noted that this transfer of judiciary power to the hands of the President of the General Government who already possesses all the executive, and a qualified negative in all the legislative powers.

VII. Resolved, That the construction applied by the General Government (as is evident by sundry of their proceedings) to those parts of the Constitution of the United States which delegate to Congress power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, goes to the destruction of all the limits prescribed to their power by the Constitution: That words meant by that instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not to be so construed as themselves to give unlimited powers, nor a part so to be taken as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument: That the proceedings of the General Government, under color of those articles, will be a fit and necessary pretext for reviving and corruption at a time of greater tranquility, while those specified in the preceding resolutions call for immediate redress.

VIII. Resolved, That the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, who are enjoined to present the same to their respective Houses, and to use their best endeavors to procure, at the next session of Congress, a repeal of the aforesaid unconstitutional and illegal Acts.

IX. Resolved, lastly, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and is hereby authorized and requested to communicate the preceding resolutions to the Legislatures of the several States, to assure them that this Commonwealth considers union for special national purposes, and particularly for those specified in their late federal compact, to be friendly to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the States; that, faithful to that compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation; that it does also believe, that, to take from the States all the powers of self-government, and transfer them to a general and consolidated Government, without regard to the special purposes and objects, solemnly agreed to in that compact, is to take from the peace, happiness, or prosperity of these States; and that, therefore, this Commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its co-States are, to submit to undelimited and consequently unlimited powers, in no man or body of men on earth; that if the Acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them—that the General Government may place any act they think proper on the list of crimes, and punish it themselves, whether enumerated or not enumerated by the Constitution as cognizable by them; that they may transfer its cognizance to the President or any other person, who may himself be the accuser, counsel, judge, and jury, whose suspicions may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction; that a very numerous and minute description of the inhabitants of these States, selected as the safest subject of a government experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather has already followed; for already has a Seditious Act marked him as a prey: That these and successive acts of the same character, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into revolution and blood, and will furnish new calumnies against the Government, and new pretenses for those who wish to be believed that man cannot be governed but by a rod of iron; that would be a dangerous delusion were a confidence in the men of our choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights; that confidence is every where the parent of despotism; free Government is founded in jealousy, and not in confidence—it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions to bind those whom we are obliged to trust with power; that our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which, and no farther, our confidence may go; and let the honest advocate of confidence read the Alien and Seditious Acts, and say if he accords that the friends of the Constitution have been wise in fixing limits to the Government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits? Let him say what the Government is, if it be not a tyranny, which the men of our choice have conferred on the President, and the President of our choice has assented to and accepted over the friendly strangers to whom the mild spirit of our country and its laws had pledged hospitality and protection; that the men of our choice have more respected the bare suspicions of the President than the solid rights of innocence, the claims of justice, the sacred force of truth, and the forms and substance of law and justice. In questions of power, then, let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution. That the Congress of the United States, and the co-States for an expression of their sentiments on the Acts concerning Aliens, and

for the punishment of certain crimes herein before specified, plainly declaring whether these Acts are or are not authorized by the federal compact. And it doubts not that their sense will be so announced as to prove their attachment to limited government, whether general or particular, and that the rights and liberties of their co-States will be exposed to no dangers by re-announcing on a common bottom with their own; But they will concur with this Commonwealth in considering the said Acts as so palpably against the Constitution as to amount to an undisguised declaration that the compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed in the exercise over these States of all powers whatsoever.—That they will view this as seizing the rights of the States, and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States (not merely in cases made federal) but in all cases whatsoever, by laws made not with their consent, but by others, against their consent; that this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and live under one deriving its powers from its own will, and not from our authority; and that the co-States recurring to their natural rights not made federal, will concur in declaring these void and of no force, and will each unite with this Commonwealth in requesting their repeal at the next session of Congress.

EDMUND BULLOCK, S. H. R.
JOHN CAMPBELL, S. S. P. T.
Passed the House of Representatives, Nov. 10, 1798.
Attest: THOS. TODD, C. H. R.
IN SENATE, Nov. 13 1798—Unanimously concurred in.
Attest: B. THURSTON, C. S.
Approved, November 19th, 1798.
JAMES GARRARD,
Governor of Kentucky.
By the Governor: HANAT TOLMIS,
Secretary of State.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Legislature of the State of Mississippi, in relation to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.
WHEREAS, in a special Message of the Governor of this State, bearing date the 11th of February 1850, the following communication from the Senators and Representatives of Mississippi, in the Congress of the United States was presented to the Legislature then in Session, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1850.

His Excellency:

SIR: A. QUITMAN, Governor, &c., &c. SINC—We, the Senators and Representatives, in Congress from Mississippi feel it incumbent upon us to advise you and through you, our common constituents, that we have a well defined opinion that California will be admitted as a State of this Union, during the present session of Congress. The President earnestly recommended it, and we cannot be mistaken, in supposing that a majority of both Houses of Congress will be found to vote for it—our individual positions have undergone no change. We regard the proposition to admit California as a State under all the circumstances of her application, as an attempt to adopt the "Wilmot Proviso" in another form. But separated, as we are, from our constituents, and having no convenient means of consulting them as to their views on the new phase of this perplexing question, we desire, through you, to submit the single fact to the people and the legislature, that California will most likely obtain admission into the Union with her constitutional prohibition of slavery; and we beg leave to add, that we shall be greatly pleased to have such expression of opinion by the Legislature, the Governor, and if practicable, by the people, as shall clearly indicate the course which Mississippi will deem it her duty to pursue in this emergency.

Very respectfully, your o'bt's'ts,
[Signed.] JEFF. DAVIS,
H. S. FOOTE,
J. THOMPSON,
W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Wm. McWILLIE,
A. G. BROWN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Jackson, Feb. 11, '50.
I do hereby certify that the within and foregoing letter is a true copy of the original as filed in this office the 11th day of February, 1850.

JAMES McDONALD,
Private Secretary, &c.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature after mature consideration of the subject matter of said communication, adopted therein contained—among others, the following Resolutions, as instructions to the Senators, and as expressive of their opinions to the Representatives in Congress from this State, viz:

Resolved, That the policy heretofore pursued by the government of the United States in regard to said territory [of California] in refusing to provide territorial government therefor, has been, and is, eminently calculated to promote, and is about to effect, indirectly, the cherished object of the abolitionists, which cannot be accomplished by direct legislation, without a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State, with its present Constitution, the result of the aforesaid false and unjust policy on the part of the Government of the United States, would be an act of fraud and oppression on the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, and it is the sense of this Legislature that our Senators and Representatives should, to the extent of their ability, resist it by all honorable and constitutional means.—Approved March 5, '50.

AND WHEREAS, The Hon. Jefferson Davis, one of the Senators, and the Hon. A. G. Brown, Wm. McWILLIE, W. S. Featherston and Jacob Thompson, members in Congress, from this State, in accordance with said resolutions, and with the interest and will of the people of Mississippi, did by their action in Congress, resist, by all honorable and constitutional means, the ad-

mission of California, with her existing Constitution, into the Union as a sovereign State; and whereas, the Hon. Henry S. Foote, one of the Senators in Congress from this State, in violation of the spirit and intent of said resolutions, and in opposition to the interest and will of the people of Mississippi, did not resist by all honorable and constitutional means, the admission of California into the Union, as a sovereign State, with her existing constitution, but by giving his support to the miscalled compromise reported by the Committee of thirteen in the United States Senate, violated the instruction of the Legislature as contained in said resolutions, based upon his own request, and disregarded the interest and will of the people of Mississippi. Therefore,

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the course of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, as Senator, the Hons. A. G. Brown, Wm. McWILLIE, W. S. Featherston and J. Thompson, as Representatives in Congress from this State, on the question of the admission of California, is approved, as representing the interest and will of the people of Mississippi; that the course of the Hon. Henry S. Foote on this question, is not approved, being, in the judgment of the Legislature, opposed to the interest and will of Mississippi.

Be it further Resolved, That the course of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, as Senator, and Hons. A. G. Brown, William McWILLIE, W. S. Featherston and Jacob Thompson, as Representatives in Congress from this State, in their firm and consistent support and able advocacy of the rights and honor of Mississippi and the South, in all the questions before Congress at its late sessions, involved in the slave controversy, is approved; that the course of the Hon. Henry S. Foote on all these questions is not approved; and this Legislature does not consider the interests of the State of Mississippi, committed to his charge safe in his keeping. Approved November 30, 1850.

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That His Excellency, Governor Quitman, be and he is hereby requested to furnish each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States with a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions passed this session of the Legislature, approving the course of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, the Hons. A. G. Brown, Wm. McWILLIE, W. S. Featherston and Jacob Thompson, and disapproving the course of the Hon. Henry S. Foote, as Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with a request that said Preamble and Resolutions be presented to their respective branches of the national Legislature.

Passed the Senate 27th November, 1850.

Passed the House of Representatives November 27th, 1850.

E. P. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Value of Gold.

United States Eagle, old emission,	\$10 00
new do.	10 00
England Guinea	5 07
" Sovereign	4 04
" Seven Shillings piece,	1 69
France, Double Louis, before 1786,	9 69
" Louis, do.	4 84
" Double Louis, since 1786,	9 15
" Louis, do.	4 58
" Double Napoleon, or 40 francs	7 70
" Napoleon, or 20 francs,	3 85
" Same as new Louis Guineas,	4 65
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Ducat,	2 27
Hamburg, do.	2 27
Malta, Double Louis,	4 05
" Louis	2 23
" Demi Louis,	15 53
Mexican Doubloons,	12 20
Holland Double Rix Dollar,	6 04
" Rix dollar,	2 27
" Ducat,	4 00
" Ten Gilder piece,	32 70
Portugal, Dobranon,	17 39
" Dobra,	17 06
" Johannes,	16 02
Spain Doubloon, 1772,	15 35
" since 1772,	3 88
" Pistole,	15 35
Columbia Doubloon,	1 06
Specie Dollar of Norway & Sweden,	1 05
Specie Dollar of Denmark,	96
States of Germany,	40
Florin of Southern States of Germany	48
Florin of Austrian Empire and of City of Augsburg,	16
Lira of Lombardy—Venetian Kingdom and Tuscany,	18
Franc of France and of Belgium, and Livre of Sardinia,	80
Ducat of Naples,	2 40
Once of Sicily,	18 213
Pound of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Canada,	4 00

Population of the Principal Cities.

The leading cities of the United States as follows, under the new census, as to population compared with 1840:	
1850.	1840.
New York,	517,849 . . . 312,710
Philadelphia,	450,000 . . . 258,407
Baltimore,	160,025 . . . 142,313
New Orleans,	152,000 . . . 102,000
Boston,	138,788 . . . 93,382
Cincinnati,	116,108 . . . 46,682
Brooklyn,	97,208 . . . 36,282
St. Louis,	85,000 . . . 16,409
Pittsburg,	80,000 . . . 40,000
Washington,	43,206 . . . 22,554
Charleston,	43,014 . . . 40,139
Buffalo,	42,577 . . . 18,213
Louisville,	42,000 . . . 20,000
Providence,	41,416 . . . 23,171
Newark,	38,835 . . . 17,290
Rochester,	26,551 . . . 20,101
Lowell,	32,981 . . . 20,786
Williamsburg,	30,886 . . . 5,095
Richmond,	30,800 . . . 20,161
Chicago,	28,209 . . . 4,470
New Haven,	22,535 . . . 14,390
Syracuse,	22,235 . . . 11,012
Detroit,	21,055 . . . 7,012
Portland,	20,619 . . . 15,219
Milwaukee,	20,035 . . . 1,712

INTRODUCTION.

The MISSISSIPPI PALLADIUM, a new paper, printed on a new press, with new type, is this morning presented to the Public. So short a time has elapsed since we determined to engage in this enterprise that we have had no opportunity to circulate a prospectus; and therefore send out our paper unheralded, unannounced, hoping that in its progress it may secure the approbation and confidence of a liberal and enlightened people.

We shall endeavor to make the Palladium useful and acceptable to the agriculturist, the merchant, mechanic, professional man and statesman, and a welcome visitor to the family circle of all its readers. Here perhaps, we might with propriety close our enumeration of promises, but as we do not propose to be neutral at a time when every citizen should openly and boldly discharge his duty to the State in which he dwells and to the nation, we will say a few words more in regard to our political principles and opinions.—First, then, we belong to the school of the strict constructionists. The importance of the practical application of its tenets and doctrines in the administration of the general government is daily becoming more apparent. Every person who reflects upon this subject, must concede that all the controversies between the central power and the state sovereignties, and the disturbances and alienations between the inhabitants of the states north and south, have been caused by departures from the letter and spirit of the Constitution by the government, and disregard for its guarantees and injunctions by the people.

In our judgment, the practice of compromising, which has been introduced several times into Congress, affords no adequate remedy for the evils consequent upon the exercise of doubtful powers by the national legislature. It has a tendency to make commerce of legislative powers, to convert the majority into traffickers who make very extravagant assumptions and then by abating a little of their demands, obtain at last, a great deal more than they are justly or constitutionally entitled to—invariably leaving the minority dissatisfied and less attached to the Union.

The Acts of the last Congress, admitting California into the Union as a state, establishing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making propositions to Texas, which, together with some others, constitute what is familiarly known as the "adjustment" or "compromise," furnish a notable example of such results.

Some persons feel so aggrieved by the enactment of these laws, that they are anxious to dissolve the Union between the Northern and Southern States, and others desire that the particular state in which they are domiciled, shall secede from the Union and erect herself into an independent nation. While others profess to be much pleased with what has been done, and feel very thankful to the powers that be (at Washington) for their forbearance and liberality to the South. We do not agree with either of these classes of politicians in their sentiments on this particular subject. Although we find much to regret and but little to approve in the Acts referred to, we are opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and opposed to the secession of any state.

We are in favor of protecting the South by the best and wisest policy which can be devised, against the encroachments and usurpations of the antagonistic interests and aggressive spirit of the Northern people. But we do not think that dissolution or secession would remedy the evils we suffer or ward off those which threaten us. Besides, we are not disposed, because we have lost something—a great deal indeed—by the late "adjustment" to give up and relinquish all our rights and privileges under the Constitution and government which our revolutionary fathers formed and bequeathed to us. We cannot consent to abandon our interests in the national domain, the national treasury, the army, the navy, the national power, glory, and renown, of our whole country. We prefer to demand and maintain our rights under the sanction and protection of the Constitution—to secure all that we have against future assaults—persist in claiming all that we are entitled to—and begin as far as practicable all that we have lost. How these grand results can best be attained, can only be definitively determined as contingencies and emergencies arise in the progress of events. Under all circumstances, however, we shall labor to protect and defend the rights of the people, and the rights of the states—believing that, strict adherence to the constitution will perpetuate the Union.

April, 25th, 1851.